

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1866.—WITH SUPPLEMENT.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hibernian at Portland and City of Boston at This Port.

FIVE DAYS LATER, NEWS.

Progress of the Democratic Revolution in Spain.

Martial Law Proclaimed in Madrid.

Reported Victory of the Insurgents.

The Queen Advised to Remain in France and Not to Return to the Capital at Present.

REVOLUTIONARY FIZZLE IN IRELAND.

Landing and Arrest of Twenty-one Armed Fenians at Sligo.

Further Disasters to American Shipping.

&c. &c. &c.

The steamship "Elsie" Captain Dotton, from Liverpool at half-past two o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th, via London, on the 12th inst., arrived at Portland at half-past four o'clock yesterday morning. Her name will reach this city early this morning.

The Inman steamer City of Boston, Captain Kennedy, which left Liverpool at one o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th and Queenstown on the 11th of January, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

At the meeting of the new Parliament, Mr. Denison's re-election to the speakership—which apparently no opposition will be offered—will be moved by Mr. Monck and seconded by Earl Grosvenor. The address in reply to the speech from the throne will be moved in the House of Commons by Lord F. Cavendish and seconded by Mr. Graham, one of the members for Glasgow.

The London "Globe" semi-officially announces that Mr. Gooch, the young member from the city of London, is to join the Cabinet as Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. The London Telegraph denies this statement, yet says that Mr. Gooch will be invited to a seat in the cabinet.

Mr. Mallett and Mr. Morier are to be made Companions of the Bath for their services in arranging the commercial treaty between England and Austria. Mr. Mallett was associated with Mr. Cobden in the commercial negotiations at Paris.

The Duke de Chartres has given birth to a prince at her residence near London.

The Hamburg government are negotiating with an English company for a seven-league cable, to be laid down between London and Calais, via Heligoland. The most important preliminaries have already been adjusted.

Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, whose name is so widely known in connection with the discovery of the anaesthetic properties of chloroform, has been created a baronet.

The London Army and Navy Gazette states that Sir James Hope, Commander-in-Chief of the North American station, has declined to undertake the court-martial upon Captain Wake and his fellow officers of her Majesty's late ship Bulldog, lost off Cape Haytiens, and that they have been sent home to the Admiralty, and will be tried on board the Royal Adelante, at Devonport.

The Emperor and Empress of the French are both slightly unwell, in consequence of the fatigues of the recent hunting parties at Versailles.

Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador to France, having been absent from the usual New Year's reception at the Tuilleries (the stormy weather preventing his crossing the channel from England), had been honored with a special audience by the Emperor, in order to express the good wishes of his sovereign for the New Year.

Great Wallachia and the Duke de Mouchy had been appointed members of the Commission for the great Exhibition of 1867.

Maximilien is now said not to be seriously ill as was at first stated.

Count Esterhazy, President of the Hungarian Academy, is dead.

The Emperor of Austria has restored their property and granted other concessions to parties who illegally emigrated from Venetia.

Napoleon, on the 10th inst., received the Belgian Envoy to formally announce the accession of Leopold II.

The Italian Parliament has been prorogued until the 2d of January, to give the new ministry time to consider and modify important financial and other proposals of the late cabinet.

The Pope has held a consistory, and at it nominated a patriarch, three archbishops and twelve bishops. He delivered no allocution.

A letter from France says that the morganatic wife of King of Italy is dead, and that Victor Emanuel is inconsolable at her loss.

Owing to the storm telegraphing between Liverpool and the Azores, the steamer "Columbus," from Portland, arrived out on the 10th. The America, from New York, arrived out on the 11th. The Cuba, from Boston, arrived out on the 12th.

The twin Cunard steamer Tarfa and the National steamer "Pennsylvania" left Liverpool simultaneously with the City of Boston.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Mad. in a State of Siege—Terror of the Gov. General—The Queen Advised to Remain in France—Victory of the Insurgents—Democratic Nature of the Revolt, etc.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Jan. 10.]

Private advice from Madrid (the telegrams seem to be almost on the same date) is that the present government is undoubtedly in a state of siege, and that the progress of the revolution, if it is alleged, does all it can to prevent the Spanish telegraphs in other countries, and in other ways to cover up the consciousness of the critics of all kinds. Queen Isabella, who was on her way to Madrid, 2d when the insurrection broke out, was stopped at 1st by a telegram by a despatch from O'Donnell commanding him not to leave France—which shows that the government is not so confident as it would have the public believe. It is also observed that the royal party, out of fear of the revolution, has withdrawn to the interior of the country.

The Duke of Alba had a consistory, and at it nominated a patriarch, three archbishops and twelve bishops. He delivered no allocution.

The situation on January 5.

(Madrid Jan. 5) Correspondence London Times.]

We are here in a state of alarm, and in every probability soon to be attacked. It is difficult to say whether the government is more to be afraid of the revolution, or the revolution of the government. It is alleged, does all it can to prevent the Spanish telegraphs in other countries, and in other ways to cover up the consciousness of the critics of all kinds.

The government, paper only write to conceal and disguise the truth. To other journals, even the most moderate and most devoted to the cause of order, such as the *Alcazar*, the *Alcalde*, the *Monarca*, the *Monarca*, and the *Alcalde*, can obtain peace by pledging themselves not to publish one line on the topic of present interest, except at the dictation of the government.

The two cavalry regiments, Balilla and Calabria, which marched at Aranjuez and Ocaña on the night from

the 2d to the 2d, marched out of those two places headed by the Major Baso and a few other officers, and moved in the direction of Chinchón, a spot from which they could with equal ease have reached Madrid or Alcalá. They marched through the villages of San Martín, Arganda del Rey, within four leagues of the capital. It was probably at this point that they expected to be joined by two infantry regiments quartered at Ocaña and Aranjuez. It appears that the rising took place under the orders of "Don Juan the Bourbons," Marquis of the *Alcazar*, on the 2d afternoon of the 2d. The two cavalry corps, therefore, fell back from Arganda on the night, and early on the 4th were at Villarejo de Salvanés, four leagues further. They continued their march during the day, always in the same direction, till they reached the town of Puerto Tórdida. They had met with little or no disturbance or opposition in their march. Their two columns, most of their officers, and a body of civil guards, or gendarmerie, did indeed get out in pursuit, and endeavored to bring them to justice; but they were too numerous, and received blows, and had to give up the attempt.

On being apprised of the mutiny, the government sent out a small column on the road to Aranjuez to protect the capital from a coup de main of the insurgents. They had orders to shoot any who attempted to cross the bridge over the Tagus. They were to lay their hands on General Prim, who was then staying in Madrid, and seek for some time. Up to the present we do not hear that any regiment has followed the example of Ocaña and Aranjuez, and the country, and under the lamentable circumstances in which we are placed, nothing is certain; a tribe may occasion a conspiracy; a tribe may prevent. Who can tell? Knowing the country, public feeling, and the number of rebels, it is difficult to say what would be the result. The insurgents after crossing the Tagus, cut the chains of the suspension bridge, which sank in the water, and thus placed the stream between them and their pursuers. Zabala tried the roads of the mountains, looking for means to cross the river, and the construction of a temporary bridge, and when he wrote his despatch at one o'clock yesterday afternoon was still hopeful of success. In the evening, however, he seemed to have given up the attempt, and was determined as marching directly to Aranjuez, where he could find safety in the hills of the *Alcazar*, and set out on the track of the fugitives, after, however, a circuitous march of no less than twelve leagues. So far the insurgents have certainly given their enemies the slip and stolen a march upon the capital.

At the head of the insurgents, or at least at the direction of their movements, is, it is now ascertained beyond doubt, General Prim, who has with him Milans del Bosch and other officers, his fellow campaigners in Morocco and other parts of Africa, and the men of his progressive party. How well we know that he, who has not with full success, been joined by a detachment of troops and volunteers, and commands a force of six to eight thousand men. At Villarejo de Salvanés he had on the 3d over two thousand ratings. All we hear is true, and he has chosen to remain at Madrid. He has the open country in his rear, and the whole of Aragon and Catalonia, if he supposed, to support him.

On the Great Northern line, at Avila, about four hours by rail from Madrid, a battalion, or as other authorities consider, a regiment, of the 2d Battalion of the Guardia Civil, under command of a major set off by train. From Avila, the railway proceeds to the northward to Medina del Campo, where it branches out into two lines, one farther north to Leon and Zamora, and another south to seven years, and Kickham to Fourteen years, a period since the trial of Daniel Byrne, late warden in the Richmond prison, on the charge of having aided James Stephens in his escape, was progressing.

Zamora, in his despatch of last evening, of twenty minutes, says that the insurgents came by train within a kilometer of the station, and upon seeing him in pursuit, he fled with the same gallant carriage.

The commander at Zamora, who is at the 2d of December, the other to Leon and Zamora, near the frontier of Portugal. Agreeably to the government's version, upon hearing of this movement the commanders of Zamora and Valladolid took possession of their respective railway stations and prepared a general review. The 2d Battalion of the Guardia Civil, under command of a major set off by train to Zamora, in his despatch of last evening, of twenty minutes, says that the insurgents came by train within a kilometer of the station, and upon seeing him in pursuit, he fled with the same gallant carriage.

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